SENATE MOTION

MADAM PRESIDENT:

I move that Engrossed House Bill 1280 be amended to read as follows:

1 Page 1, between the enacting clause and line 1, begin a new 2 paragraph and insert: "SECTION 1. IC 5-14-1.5-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.177-2005, 3 4 SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 5 JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 5. (a) Public notice of the date, time, and place of 6 any meetings, executive sessions, or of any rescheduled or reconvened 7 meeting, shall be given at least forty-eight (48) hours (excluding 8 Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before the meeting. This 9 requirement does not apply to reconvened meetings (not including 10 executive sessions) where announcement of the date, time, and place of the reconvened meeting is made at the original meeting and recorded 11 12 in the memoranda and minutes thereof, and there is no change in the 13 14 (b) Public notice shall be given by the governing body of a public 15 agency by: as follows: 16 (1) The governing body of a public agency shall give public **notice** by posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the 17 public agency holding the meeting or, if no such office exists, at 18 19 the building where the meeting is to be held. and 2.0 (2) The governing body of a public agency shall give public 21 **notice** by delivering notice to all news media which deliver by 22 January 1 an annual written request for such the notices not later 23 than December 31 for the next succeeding calendar year to the governing body of the public agency. The governing body shall 24 25 give notice by one (1) of the following methods: 26 (A) Depositing the notice in the United States mail with 27 postage prepaid. (B) Transmitting the notice by electronic mail, if the public 28 29 agency has the capacity to transmit electronic mail. 30 (C) Transmitting the notice by facsimile (fax). 31 (3) This subdivision applies only to a public agency that is not

a state agency (as defined in IC 4-13-1-1) and has the capacity to send electronic mail. The governing body of a public agency shall give public notice by delivering notice to any person (other than news media) who delivers an annual written request for the notices not later than December 31 for the next succeeding calendar year to the governing body of the public agency. The governing body shall give notice by one (1) of the following methods, which shall be determined by the governing body:

- (A) Transmitting the notice by electronic mail.
- (B) Publishing the notice on the public agency's web site at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the meeting, if the public agency has an Internet web site.

A judge shall not declare void any policy, decision, or final action under section 7 of this chapter based on a failure to give a person notice under subsection (b)(3) if the public agency made a good faith effort to comply. If a governing body comes into existence after January 1, December 31, it shall comply with this subdivision subsection upon receipt of a written request for notice. In addition, a state agency (as defined in IC 4-13-1-1) shall provide electronic access to the notice through the computer gateway administered by the office of technology established by IC 4-13.1-2-1.

- (c) Notice of regular meetings need be given only once each year, except that an additional notice shall be given where the date, time, or place of a regular meeting or meetings is changed. This subsection does not apply to executive sessions.
- (d) If a meeting is called to deal with an emergency involving actual or threatened injury to person or property, or actual or threatened disruption of the governmental activity under the jurisdiction of the public agency by any event, then the time requirements of notice under this section shall not apply, but:
 - (1) news media which have requested notice of meetings **under** subsection (b) must be given the same notice as is given to the members of the governing body; and
 - (2) the public must be notified by posting a copy of the notice according to this section.
- (e) This section shall not apply where notice by publication is required by statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation.
 - (f) This section shall not apply to:
 - (1) the department of local government finance, the Indiana board of tax review, or any other governing body which meets in continuous session, except that this section applies to meetings of these governing bodies which are required by or held pursuant to statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation; or
 - (2) the executive of a county or the legislative body of a town if the meetings are held solely to receive information or recommendations in order to carry out administrative functions,

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1 to carry out administrative functions, or confer with staff 2 members on matters relating to the internal management of the 3 unit. "Administrative functions" do not include the awarding of 4 contracts, the entering into contracts, or any other action creating 5 an obligation or otherwise binding a county or town. 6 (g) This section does not apply to the general assembly. 7 (h) Notice has not been given in accordance with this section if a 8 governing body of a public agency convenes a meeting at a time so 9 unreasonably departing from the time stated in its public notice that the 10 public is misled or substantially deprived of the opportunity to attend, 11 observe, and record the meeting. 12 SECTION 2. IC 5-14-1.5-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.179-2007, SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 13 14 JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 7. (a) An action may be filed by any person in any 15 court of competent jurisdiction to: 16 (1) obtain a declaratory judgment; 17 (2) enjoin continuing, threatened, or future violations of this 18 19 (3) declare void any policy, decision, or final action: 20 (A) taken at an executive session in violation of section 3(a) of 21 this chapter; 22 (B) taken at any meeting of which notice is not given in accordance with section 5 of this chapter; 23 2.4 (C) that is based in whole or in part upon official action taken 25 at any: 26 (i) executive session in violation of section 3(a) of this 27 chapter; 28 (ii) meeting of which notice is not given in accordance with 29 section 5 of this chapter; or 30 (iii) series of gatherings in violation of section 3.1 of this 31 chapter; or 32 (D) taken at a meeting held in a location in violation of section 33 8 of this chapter. 34 The plaintiff need not allege or prove special damage different from 35 that suffered by the public at large. 36 (b) Regardless of whether a formal complaint or an informal inquiry is pending before the public access counselor, any action to declare any 37 policy, decision, or final action of a governing body void, or to enter an 38 39 injunction which would invalidate any policy, decision, or final action 40 of a governing body, based on violation of this chapter occurring before 41 the action is commenced, shall be commenced: 42 (1) prior to the delivery of any warrants, notes, bonds, or 43 obligations if the relief sought would have the effect, if granted, 44 of invalidating the notes, bonds, or obligations; or

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(2) with respect to any other subject matter, within thirty (30)

(A) the date of the act or failure to act complained of; or

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days of either:

1	(B) the date that the plaintiff knew or should have known that
2	the act or failure to act complained of had occurred;
3	whichever is later. If the challenged policy, decision, or final action is
4	recorded in the memoranda or minutes of a governing body, a plaintiff
5	is considered to have known that the act or failure to act complained of
6	had occurred not later than the date that the memoranda or minutes are
7	first available for public inspection.
8	(c) If a court finds that a governing body of a public agency has
9	violated this chapter, it may not find that the violation was cured by the
0	governing body by only having taken final action at a meeting that
1	complies with this chapter.
2	(d) In determining whether to declare any policy, decision, or final
.3	action void, a court shall consider the following factors among other
4	relevant factors:
.5	(1) The extent to which the violation:
6	(A) affected the substance of the policy, decision, or final
7	action;
. 8	(B) denied or impaired access to any meetings that the public
9	had a right to observe and record; and
20	(C) prevented or impaired public knowledge or understanding
21	of the public's business.
22	(2) Whether voiding of the policy, decision, or final action is a
23	necessary prerequisite to a substantial reconsideration of the
24	subject matter.
25	(3) Whether the public interest will be served by voiding the
26	policy, decision, or final action by determining which of the
27	following factors outweighs the other:
28	(A) The remedial benefits gained by effectuating the public
29	policy of the state declared in section 1 of this chapter.
0	(B) The prejudice likely to accrue to the public if the policy,
51	decision, or final action is voided, including the extent to
32	which persons have relied upon the validity of the challenged
3	action and the effect declaring the challenged action void
4	would have on them.
55	(4) Whether the defendant acted in compliance with an informal
66	inquiry response or advisory opinion issued by the public access
57	counselor concerning the violation.
8	(e) If a court declares a policy, decision, or final action of a
9	governing body of a public agency void, the court may enjoin the
10	governing body from subsequently acting upon the subject matter of
1	the voided act until it has been given substantial reconsideration at a
12	meeting or meetings that comply with this chapter.
13	(f) In any action filed under this section, a court shall award
4	reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other reasonable expenses
15	of litigation to the prevailing party if:
16	(1) the plaintiff prevails; or

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(2) the defendant prevails and the court finds that the action is

1 frivolous and vexatious. 2 The plaintiff is not eligible for the awarding of attorney's fees, court costs, and other reasonable expenses if the plaintiff filed the action 3 4 without first seeking and receiving an informal inquiry response or 5 advisory opinion from the public access counselor, unless the plaintiff 6 can show the filing of the action was necessary to prevent a violation 7 of this chapter. 8 (g) A court may assess a civil penalty against the public agency 9 and the public officers and employees of the public agency under 10 section 7.5 of this chapter. 11 (g) (h) A court shall expedite the hearing of an action filed under 12 this section. 13 SECTION 3. IC 5-14-1.5-7.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA 14 CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS 15 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 7.5. (a) An officer or employee of 16 a public agency who knowingly and intentionally fails to perform a duty imposed on the officer or employee under this chapter by: 17 18 (1) failing to give proper notice of a regular meeting, special 19 meeting, or executive session; 20 (2) taking final action outside a regular meeting or special 21 meeting; 22 (3) participating in a secret ballot during a meeting; (4) discussing in an executive session subjects not eligible for 23 24 an executive session: 25 (5) failing to prepare a memorandum of a meeting required 26 by section 4 of this chapter; or 27 (6) participating in at least one (1) gathering of a series of 28 gatherings under section 3.1 of this chapter; 29 is subject to a civil penalty under this section. 30 (b) Except as provided in subsection (f), a court may impose a 31 civil penalty against one (1) or more of the following: 32 (1) The officer or employee of the public agency who commits 33 the violation. 34 (2) The public agency. 35 (c) The court may impose against each entity listed in subsection (b) the following civil penalties: 36 37 (1) Not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for the first 38 violation. 39 (2) Not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for each 40 additional violation. 41 The penalty imposed under this section is in addition to any other 42 civil or criminal penalty imposed. 43 (d) A court shall distribute monthly to the auditor of state any 44 penalties collected under this section for deposit in the education 45 fund established by IC 5-14-4-14. 46 (e) An officer or employee of a public agency is personally liable

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for a civil penalty imposed under this section. A civil penalty

imposed against a public agency shall be paid from the public agency's budget.

(f) If a subordinate of an officer or employee of a public agency is directed by the officer or employee to perform any action under subsection (a)(1), the subordinate is not subject to civil penalties under subsection (b).

SECTION 4. IC 5-14-3-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.120-2008, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 4. (a) The following public records are excepted from section 3 of this chapter and may not be disclosed by a public agency, unless access to the records is specifically required by a state or federal statute or is ordered by a court under the rules of discovery:

- (1) Those declared confidential by state statute.
- (2) Those declared confidential by rule adopted by a public agency under specific authority to classify public records as confidential granted to the public agency by statute.
- (3) Those required to be kept confidential by federal law.
- (4) Records containing trade secrets.

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- (5) Confidential financial information obtained, upon request, from a person. However, this does not include information that is filed with or received by a public agency pursuant to state statute.
- (6) Information concerning research, including actual research documents, conducted under the auspices of a state educational institution, including information:
 - (A) concerning any negotiations made with respect to the research; and
 - (B) received from another party involved in the research.
- (7) Grade transcripts and license examination scores obtained as part of a licensure process.
- (8) Those declared confidential by or under rules adopted by the supreme court of Indiana.
- (9) Patient medical records and charts created by a provider, unless the patient gives written consent under IC 16-39.
- (10) Application information declared confidential by the board of the Indiana economic development corporation under IC 5-28-16.
- (11) A photograph, a video recording, or an audio recording of an autopsy, except as provided in IC 36-2-14-10.
- (12) A Social Security number contained in the records of a public agency.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (a), the following public records shall be excepted from section 3 of this chapter at the discretion of a public agency:
 - (1) Investigatory records of law enforcement agencies. However, certain law enforcement records must be made available for inspection and copying as provided in section 5 of this chapter.
- (2) The work product of an attorney representing, pursuant to

1 state employment or an appointment by a public agency: 2 (A) a public agency; 3 (B) the state; or 4 (C) an individual. 5 (3) Test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used 6 in administering a licensing examination, examination for 7 employment, or academic examination before the examination is 8 given or if it is to be given again. 9 (4) Scores of tests if the person is identified by name and has not 10 consented to the release of the person's scores. (5) The following: 11 12 (A) Records relating to negotiations between the Indiana 13 economic development corporation, the ports of Indiana, the 14 Indiana state department of agriculture, the Indiana finance 15 authority, an economic development commission, a local 16 economic development organization (as defined in IC 5-28-11-2(3)), or a governing body of a political 17 18 subdivision with industrial, research, or commercial prospects, 19 if the records are created while negotiations are in progress. 20 (B) Notwithstanding clause (A), the terms of the final offer of 21 public financial resources communicated by the Indiana economic development corporation, the ports of Indiana, the 22 23 Indiana finance authority, an economic development 2.4 commission, or a governing body of a political subdivision to 25 an industrial, a research, or a commercial prospect shall be 26 available for inspection and copying under section 3 of this 2.7 chapter after negotiations with that prospect have terminated. 28 (C) When disclosing a final offer under clause (B), the Indiana 29 economic development corporation shall certify that the 30 information being disclosed accurately and completely 31 represents the terms of the final offer. 32 (6) Records that are intra-agency or interagency advisory or 33 deliberative material, including material developed by a private 34 contractor under a contract with a public agency, that are expressions of opinion or are of a speculative nature, and that are 35 communicated for the purpose of decision making. 36 (7) Diaries, journals, or other personal notes serving as the 37 functional equivalent of a diary or journal. 38 39 (8) Personnel files of public employees and files of applicants for 40 public employment, except for: 41 (A) the name, compensation, job title, business address, 42 business telephone number, job description, education and 43 training background, previous work experience, or dates of 44 first and last employment of present or former officers or 45 employees of the agency; 46 (B) information relating to the status of any formal charges

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against the employee; and

1	(C) the factual basis for a disciplinary action in which final
2	action has been taken and that resulted in the employee being
3	suspended, demoted, or discharged.
4	However, all personnel file information shall be made available
5	to the affected employee or the employee's representative. This
6	subdivision does not apply to disclosure of personnel information
7	generally on all employees or for groups of employees without the
8 9	request being particularized by employee name.
10	(9) Minutes or records of hospital medical staff meetings.(10) Administrative or technical information that would
11	jeopardize a record keeping or security system.
12	(11) Computer programs, computer codes, computer filing
13	systems, and other software that are owned by the public agency
14	or entrusted to it and portions of electronic maps entrusted to a
15	public agency by a utility.
16	(12) Records specifically prepared for discussion or developed
17	during discussion in an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1.
18	However, this subdivision does not apply to that information
19	required to be available for inspection and copying under
20	subdivision (8).
21	(13) The work product of the legislative services agency under
22	personnel rules approved by the legislative council.
23	(14) The work product of individual members and the partisan
24	staffs of the general assembly.
25	(15) The identity of a donor of a gift made to a public agency if:
26	(A) the donor requires nondisclosure of the donor's identity as
27	a condition of making the gift; or
28	(B) after the gift is made, the donor or a member of the donor's
29	family requests nondisclosure.
30	(16) Library or archival records:
31	(A) which can be used to identify any library patron; or
32	(B) deposited with or acquired by a library upon a condition
33	that the records be disclosed only:
34	(i) to qualified researchers;
35	(ii) after the passing of a period of years that is specified in
36	the documents under which the deposit or acquisition is
37	made; or
38	(iii) after the death of persons specified at the time of the
39	acquisition or deposit.
40	However, nothing in this subdivision shall limit or affect contracts
41	entered into by the Indiana state library pursuant to IC 4-1-6-8.
42	(17) The identity of any person who contacts the bureau of motor
43	vehicles concerning the ability of a driver to operate a motor
44	vehicle safely and the medical records and evaluations made by
45	the bureau of motor vehicles staff or members of the driver
46	licensing medical advisory board regarding the ability of a driver

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to operate a motor vehicle safely. However, upon written request

1 to the commissioner of the bureau of motor vehicles, the driver 2 must be given copies of the driver's medical records and 3 evaluations. 4 (18) School safety and security measures, plans, and systems, 5 including emergency preparedness plans developed under 511 IAC 6.1-2-2.5. 6 7 (19) A record or a part of a record, the public disclosure of which 8 would have a reasonable likelihood of threatening public safety 9 by exposing a vulnerability to terrorist attack. A record described under this subdivision includes: 10 11 (A) a record assembled, prepared, or maintained to prevent, mitigate, or respond to an act of terrorism under IC 35-47-12-1 12 or an act of agricultural terrorism under IC 35-47-12-2; 13 14 (B) vulnerability assessments; 15 (C) risk planning documents; 16 (D) needs assessments; 17 (E) threat assessments; 18 (F) intelligence assessments; 19 (G) domestic preparedness strategies; (H) the location of community drinking water wells and 20 surface water intakes; 21 22 (I) the emergency contact information of emergency 23 responders and volunteers; 2.4 (J) infrastructure records that disclose the configuration of 25 critical systems such as communication, electrical, ventilation, 26 water, and wastewater systems; and 27 (K) detailed drawings or specifications of structural elements, 28 floor plans, and operating, utility, or security systems, whether 29 in paper or electronic form, of any building or facility located on an airport (as defined in IC 8-21-1-1) that is owned, 30 31 occupied, leased, or maintained by a public agency. A record 32 described in this clause may not be released for public inspection by any public agency without the prior approval of 33 34 the public agency that owns, occupies, leases, or maintains the 35 airport. The public agency that owns, occupies, leases, or maintains the airport: 36 37 (i) is responsible for determining whether the public disclosure of a record or a part of a record has a reasonable 38 39 likelihood of threatening public safety by exposing a 40 vulnerability to terrorist attack; and 41 (ii) must identify a record described under item (i) and 42 clearly mark the record as "confidential and not subject to 43 public disclosure under IC 5-14-3-4(b)(19)(J) without 44 approval of (insert name of submitting public agency)". 45 This subdivision does not apply to a record or portion of a record 46 pertaining to a location or structure owned or protected by a

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public agency in the event that an act of terrorism under

1 IC 35-47-12-1 or an act of agricultural terrorism under 2 IC 35-47-12-2 has occurred at that location or structure, unless 3 release of the record or portion of the record would have a 4 reasonable likelihood of threatening public safety by exposing a 5 vulnerability of other locations or structures to terrorist attack. 6 (20) The following personal information concerning a customer 7 of a municipally owned utility (as defined in IC 8-1-2-1): 8 (A) Telephone number. 9 (B) Address. 10 (C) Social Security number. (21) The following personal information about a complainant 11 12 contained in records of a law enforcement agency: 13 (A) Telephone number. 14 (B) The complainant's address. However, if the complainant's 15 address is the location of the suspected crime, infraction, 16 accident, or complaint reported, the address shall be made 17 available for public inspection and copying. 18 (22) Notwithstanding subdivision (8)(A), the compensation, job title, business address, business telephone 19 20 number, job description, education and training background, previous work experience, or dates of first employment of a law 21 22 enforcement officer who is operating in an undercover capacity. (23) Records requested by an offender that: 23 2.4 (A) contain personal information relating to: 25 (i) a correctional officer (as defined in IC 5-10-10-1.5); 26 (ii) the victim of a crime; or 2.7 (iii) a family member of a correctional officer or the victim 28 of a crime; or 29 (B) concern or could affect the security of a jail or correctional 30 facility. 31 (24) Information concerning an individual less than eighteen 32 (18) years of age who participates in a conference, meeting, 33 program, or activity conducted or supervised by a state 34 educational institution. The information includes the following regarding the individual or the individual's parent 35 36 or guardian: 37 (A) Name. (B) Address. 38 39 (C) Telephone number. 40 (D) Electronic mail account address. 41 (c) Nothing contained in subsection (b) shall limit or affect the right 42 of a person to inspect and copy a public record required or directed to 43 be made by any statute or by any rule of a public agency. 44 (d) Notwithstanding any other law, a public record that is classified 45 as confidential, other than a record concerning an adoption, shall be

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made available for inspection and copying seventy-five (75) years after

the creation of that record.

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- (e) Notwithstanding subsection (d) and section 7 of this chapter:
 - (1) public records subject to IC 5-15 may be destroyed only in accordance with record retention schedules under IC 5-15; or
 - (2) public records not subject to IC 5-15 may be destroyed in the ordinary course of business.

SECTION 5. IC 5-14-3-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.22-2005, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 9. (a) A denial of disclosure by a public agency occurs when the person making the request is physically present in the office of the agency, makes the request by telephone, or requests enhanced access to a document and:

- (1) the person designated by the public agency as being responsible for public records release decisions refuses to permit inspection and copying of a public record when a request has been made; or
- (2) twenty-four (24) hours elapse after any employee of the public agency refuses to permit inspection and copying of a public record when a request has been made;

whichever occurs first.

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- (b) If a person requests by mail or by facsimile a copy or copies of a public record, a denial of disclosure does not occur until seven (7) days have elapsed from the date the public agency receives the request.
- (c) If a request is made orally, either in person or by telephone, a public agency may deny the request orally. However, if a request initially is made in writing, by facsimile, or through enhanced access, or if an oral request that has been denied is renewed in writing or by facsimile, a public agency may deny the request if:
 - (1) the denial is in writing or by facsimile; and
 - (2) the denial includes:
 - (A) a statement of the specific exemption or exemptions authorizing the withholding of all or part of the public record; and
 - (B) the name and the title or position of the person responsible for the denial.
- (d) This subsection applies to a board, a commission, a department, a division, a bureau, a committee, an agency, an office, an instrumentality, or an authority, by whatever name designated, exercising any part of the executive, administrative, judicial, or legislative power of the state. If an agency receives a request to inspect or copy a record that the agency considers to be excepted from disclosure under section 4(b)(19) of this chapter, the agency may consult with the counterterrorism and security council established by IC 10-19-8-1. If an agency denies the disclosure of a record or a part of a record under section 4(b)(19) of this chapter, the agency or the counterterrorism and security council shall provide a general description of the record being withheld and of how disclosure of the record would have a reasonable likelihood of threatening the public

safety.

- (e) A person who has been denied the right to inspect or copy a public record by a public agency may file an action in the circuit or superior court of the county in which the denial occurred to compel the public agency to permit the person to inspect and copy the public record. Whenever an action is filed under this subsection, the public agency must notify each person who supplied any part of the public record at issue:
 - (1) that a request for release of the public record has been denied; and
 - (2) whether the denial was in compliance with an informal inquiry response or advisory opinion of the public access counselor.

Such persons are entitled to intervene in any litigation that results from the denial. The person who has been denied the right to inspect or copy need not allege or prove any special damage different from that suffered by the public at large.

- (f) The court shall determine the matter de novo, with the burden of proof on the public agency to sustain its denial. If the issue in de novo review under this section is whether a public agency properly denied access to a public record because the record is exempted under section 4(a) of this chapter, the public agency meets its burden of proof under this subsection by establishing the content of the record with adequate specificity and not by relying on a conclusory statement or affidavit.
- (g) If the issue in a de novo review under this section is whether a public agency properly denied access to a public record because the record is exempted under section 4(b) of this chapter:
 - (1) the public agency meets its burden of proof under this subsection by:
 - (A) proving that the record falls within any one (1) of the categories of exempted records under section 4(b) of this chapter; and
 - (B) establishing the content of the record with adequate specificity and not by relying on a conclusory statement or affidavit; and
 - (2) a person requesting access to a public record meets the person's burden of proof under this subsection by proving that the denial of access is arbitrary or capricious.
- (h) The court may review the public record in camera to determine whether any part of it may be withheld under this chapter. However, if the complaint alleges that a public agency denied disclosure of a public record by redacting information in the public record, the court shall conduct an in camera inspection of the public record without the information redacted.
- (i) In any action filed under this section, a court shall award reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other reasonable expenses of litigation to the prevailing party if:
 - (1) the plaintiff substantially prevails; or

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 (2) the defendant substantially prevails and the court finds the action was frivolous or vexatious.

The plaintiff is not eligible for the awarding of attorney's fees, court costs, and other reasonable expenses if the plaintiff filed the action without first seeking and receiving an informal inquiry response or advisory opinion from the public access counselor, unless the plaintiff can show the filing of the action was necessary because the denial of access to a public record under this chapter would prevent the plaintiff from presenting that public record to a public agency preparing to act on a matter of relevance to the public record whose disclosure was denied.

- (j) A court may assess a civil penalty against the public officers and employees of a public agency under section 9.5 of this chapter.
- (j) (k) A court shall expedite the hearing of an action filed under this section.

SECTION 6. IC 5-14-3-9.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 9.5. (a) An officer or employee of a public agency who knowingly and intentionally does any of the following is subject to a civil penalty under subsection (b):

- (1) Denies or interferes with a person's request for inspection or copying of a public record if:
 - (A) the person's request meets the requirements of this chapter; and
 - (B) the record is subject to disclosure by law.
- (2) Charges a copying fee that exceeds the amount permitted by this chapter.
- (b) A court may impose a civil penalty for a violation under subsection (a) against one (1) or more of the following:
 - (1) The officer or employee of the public agency who committed the violation.
 - (2) The public agency.
- (c) The court may impose against each entity listed in subsection (b) the following civil penalties:
 - (1) Not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for the first violation.
 - (2) Not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for each additional violation.

The penalty imposed under this section is in addition to any other civil or criminal penalty imposed.

- (d) A court shall distribute monthly to the auditor of state any penalties collected under this section for deposit in the education fund established by IC 5-14-4-14.
- (e) An officer or employee of a public agency is personally liable for a civil penalty imposed under this section. A civil penalty imposed against a public agency shall be paid from the public agency's budget.

(f) If a subordinate of an officer or employee of a public agency is directed by the officer or employee to perform any action under subsection (a)(1), the subordinate is not subject to civil penalties under subsection (b)."

Page 4, between lines 5 and 6, begin a new paragraph and insert: "SECTION 8. IC 5-14-4-14 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE

AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 14. (a) An education fund is established to fund a program under section 10(1) of this chapter.

(b) The fund consists of the following:

- (1) Civil penalties collected under IC 5-14-1.5-7.5 and IC 5-14-3-9.5.
- (2) Money appropriated by the general assembly.
- (3) Grants, gifts, contributions, and money received from any other source.
- (c) The treasurer of state shall administer the fund. The following may be paid from money in the fund:
 - (1) Expenses of administering the fund.
 - (2) Nonrecurring administrative expenses incurred to carry out the purposes of this section.
- (d) Money in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund.
- (e) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner as other public funds may be invested. Interest that accrues from these investments shall be deposited in the fund.

SECTION 9. IC 5-14-5-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 9. Except as provided in section 10 of this chapter, the counselor shall issue an advisory opinion on the complaint not later than thirty (30) days after:

- (1) the complaint is filed; or
- (2) an in camera inspection is completed under section 10.5 of this chapter.

SECTION 10. IC 5-14-5-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 10. (a) If the counselor determines that a complaint has priority, the counselor shall issue an advisory opinion on the complaint not later than seven (7) days after:

- (1) the complaint is filed; or
- (2) an in camera inspection is completed under section 10.5 of this chapter.
- (b) The counselor shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 establishing criteria for complaints that have priority.

SECTION 11. IC 5-14-5-10.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 10.5. (a) Except as provided in subsections (e) and (i), if a formal complaint is filed alleging that a public agency denied disclosure of a public record by redacting

1 information in the public record, the counselor shall conduct an in 2 camera inspection of the public record without the information 3 redacted. 4 (b) Both parties to the dispute shall be notified of the in camera 5 inspection. However, neither the parties nor their representatives 6 may be present during the inspection. 7 (c) The counselor shall provide a written notice to the public 8 agency that includes the following: 9 (1) A statement of the date, time, place, and nature of the 10 inspection. 11 (2) The documents to be inspected. 12 (3) The manner in which the documents must be presented to 13 the counselor for inspection. 14 (4) Any other information the counselor considers relevant. 15 (d) Except as provided in subsection (e), the public agency shall: (1) deliver the documents specified under subsection (c)(2) to 16 17 the counselor for inspection in a sealed envelope; and 18 (2) deliver to the counselor and the complainant: 19 (A) a certification signed by the custodian of the 20 documents stipulating that the copies of the documents 2.1 delivered to the counselor are true and complete copies of 22 the documents in question with no alterations or 23 redactions; and 24 (B) an in camera inspection index that: 25 (i) gives the title or name of each document, or any part 26 of the document, claimed to be exempt from disclosure; 27 (ii) provides a description of each document that is 2.8 general enough to explain the exemptions without 29 compromising the alleged reason for the exemption from 30 disclosure; 31 (iii) lists the reasons that each document, or any part of 32 the document, is alleged to be exempt from disclosure; 33 and 34 (iv) fully explains why the alleged reason for exemption 35 from disclosure applies to each document. 36 (e) If the redacted information in a public record is the work 37 product of an attorney (as defined in IC 5-14-3-2(q)), the counselor 38 may not inspect the public record with the redaction removed. If 39 the notice provided by the counselor under subsection (c) requests 40 disclosure of redacted information that is the work product of an 41 attorney, the public agency shall do the following: 42 (1) Deliver the documents specified under subsection (c)(2) to 43 the counselor, with the information redacted. 44 (2) Deliver an index to the counselor and the complainant 45 that:

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(A) gives the title or name of each document, or any part

of the document, claimed to be exempt from disclosure on

the basis that the document or any part of the document is

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1 the work product of an attorney; 2 (B) provides a description of each document that is general 3 enough to explain the exemption without compromising the 4 alleged reason for the exemption from disclosure; 5 (C) lists the reasons that each document, or any part of the 6 document, is alleged to be exempt from disclosure; and 7 (D) fully explains why the alleged reason for exemption 8 from disclosure applies to each document. 9 (f) The counselor or anyone else authorized to inspect the 10 documents may not make copies of the documents or take notes 11 making reference to specific information contained in the 12 documents. Upon completion of an in camera inspection, the 13 counselor shall seal the documents and return them to the 14 custodian of the documents. The sealed documents are confidential 15 while in the possession of the counselor. 16 (g) An advisory opinion issued on the complaint may not discuss 17 the specific contents of the documents and may refer only to the 18 assigned reference number or the general descriptions of the 19 documents listed in the in camera inspection index. 2.0 (h) Nothing in this section prohibits a court from conducting an 21 in camera inspection of a public record under IC 5-14-3-9(h) 22 without the information redacted that is the work product of an 23 attorney (as defined in IC 5-14-3-2(q)). 24 (i) If the redacted information in a public record is redacted 2.5 under IC 5-14-3-4(a), the counselor may not inspect the public 26 record with the redaction removed and the public agency shall 27 provide the citation to the state or federal law that prohibits the 2.8 information from being disclosed. 29 SECTION 12. IC 34-30-2-14.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS 30 31 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 14.1. IC 5-14-1.5-7.5 (Concerning 32 a public employee who, acting on the orders of a superior, fails to 33 provide proper notice of a public meeting or executive session). 34 SECTION 113. IC 34-30-2-14.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS 35

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[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009]: Sec. 14.2. IC 5-14-3-9.5 (Concerning

a public employee who, acting on the orders of a superior, denies

or interferes with a person's request for inspection or copying of a public record).".

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.
(Reference is to EHB 1280 as printed April 8, 2009.)
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Senator GARD